



BY TELEGRAPH.

A LARGE JUBILEE GIFT.

Times Implicates Parnell in
Phoenix Park Murders.

SECOND READING CRIMES ACT

The Pope and Knights of Labor
in Canada and United States.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 19.

Sir George Stephen and Donald Smith will give a half million of dollars each towards building and endowing a Royal Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Montreal.

The London Times publishes a fac simile of a letter signed by Parnell, implicating him in the Phoenix Park murders. Parnell says that the letter is an impudent forgery. Parnell demands that the Editor of the Times be summoned to the bar of the House of Commons.

The second reading of the Crimes Bill has passed by a vote of 370 to 269.

The Pope sanctions the Knights of Labor in the United States and Canada.

The steamer Portia arrived at Halifax last night. She reports having seen immense quantities of ice.

[SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.]

CAPE RAY, to-day.

Wind south-east, light; dull; no ice in sight; one brig passed inward at 7 a.m. to-day; steamer Mastiff went outward at 7 p.m. yesterday.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—hams, hocks, &c. J. M. Lynch
The fisheries Gloucester Net & Twine Co
Lost—a Newfoundland dog see admtment
New song books Oliver Ditson & Co
Flour, beef, &c. John Steer
Opera Sorcerer On Thursday night

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow (WEDNESDAY), at 11 o'clock,

By J. M. LYNCH,
At his Room, Beck's Cove,

20 BONELESS HAMS, 3 brls hocks,
1 doz halibuts, 3 doz knives and forks,
single and double breadth tweeds, 10 tubs choice
olio, 5 tubs cooking butter, 1 doz oak chairs, 2
rockers, a lot pound calico and a lot oil cloths,
etc., 1 cooking stove and funnels, and 1 small
stove.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHERIES.

WE CAN RESPOND FOR THE BEST
WE CAN MAKE from Fresh New
Netting for Cod Seines and Traps, at reduced
rates.

CAPLIN, HERRING SEINES, &c

If in haste, wire

Gloucester Net and Twine Co.,
Office: 96 Commercial Street,
Boston.

ap19,2w,t,h,s

Lost, Stolen or Strayed.

A - Newfoundland - Dog.

{ with brown paws, answering
to the name of "Tuffet." }
Any person leaving information as to the
same will be suitably rewarded. ap19

JUST RECEIVED.

BY JOHN STEER,
125 barrels

Choice Patent Family Flour,

A few half-brls Choice Beef—for family use.
A few tubs NEW Butter—excellent quality
A choice selection New Fresh Groceries
A few barrels of excellent Herring.

ap18,t,h,s JOHN STEER.

Buy Your School Song Books
OF OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

whose series of well-made, melodious songsters are
known everywhere, and give general satisfaction.
The Newest High School Song Book is
"Song Greeting" (60 cts.; \$6 per doz.) It is filled
with the best of part-songs. A fine collection.
Royal Singer (60 cts.; \$6 per doz.) Made
for singing classes, it is yet a good and appro-
priate book for schools.

For Ladies' Classes (Music for Female
voices): Perkins' "Vocal Echoes" (\$1.00); Tilden's
"Choice Trios" (\$1.00); Morse's "Welles-
ley College Collection" (\$1.00).

For Common Schools—"Song Bells" (50
cts.; \$4.80 per doz.) A favorite general collection
of songs. As good and practical Note Readers,
we commend Emerson & Brown's Song Reader
(book 1: 50 cts.; book 2: 60 cts.)

For Young Children—"Gems for Little
Singers" (30 cts.; \$3 per doz.) is a little beauty,
as is Fresh Flowers (25 cts.; \$2.40 per doz.), which
is full of children's hymns and tunes. "Kin-
dergarten Chimes" (\$1) by Kate D. Wiggins, is
an excellent book for Kindergarten Teachers,
with many merry songs.

Send for Lists and Catalogue.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON

ap19,2w,t,h,s

New Advertisements.

[Under the distinguished patronage of Sir William and Lady DesVoeux.]

By Request. Positively for the Last Time.

Opera "Sorcerer,"

THURSDAY EVE'G, APRIL 21ST.

Selections from the Mikado will be introduced. Admission 40 and 20 cents.

WHO - DAT - FOOT - 'A - BURNIN'.

VARIETY MINSTRELS!

LOOK OUT FOR THE ABOVE TROUPE

Wednesday, April 20th,

—IN—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

With New Songs, Jokes and Stories.

All the Proceeds for the Poor of St. John's.

Admission 20 cents all over the hall. Doors open at 7.15. Concert to com-
mence at 8, sharp. ap15,8fp,t,w&th

CARPETS! FLOOR CANVAS!

Per s.s. Austrian,

Brussels, Tapestry and Kidminster Carpets.
Crumb Cloths, &c., Stair & Floor Canvas.
Linoleum, China, Matting, &c.

We put these Goods down free of any extracharge. It will pay to inspect
our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Co.

ap16

G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INTIMATE TO HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS
in St. John's and the Outports, that he is REMOVING from his present place of Business to the
Shop lately occupied by F. W. FINLAY, and expects to open on or about FIRST OF MAY, with

A Full Assortment of British and American Manufactured Goods.

While thanking them for their liberal patronage in the past, hopes, by carefully considering the
wants and tastes of his customers, to receive a continuation of the same.

DAVID SCLATER.

N.B.—As he is making important changes in the Business, would request those owing balances to
make immediate payment at their earliest convenience.—D.S. ap11,t&s,tem

LOOK OUT FOR THE

BONANZA!

ap9,2w,fp

JUST RECEIVED, Metropolitan Club, Lim.

ex s.s. Newfoundland from Halifax,

3 kegs Fresh Sausages

At 9d. per lb.

J. A. EDENS.

ap18,3i,fp

MRS. R. FENNEL

{ 136 Duckworth Street,
{ East of Atlantic Hotel.

I AM ADDING TO MY BUSINESS OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

A Dress-Making Department

which will be under the

Supervision of a First-class Dress-maker.

I am now ready to receive orders, which
shall have my best attention.

Apprentices wanted.

ap14,1w,fp

THE FIRST TRI-ANNUAL MEETING
for 1887, of the Shareholders in the above
Club, will be held in the Club Rooms, on

Tuesday Night, 19th Inst., at 8.30.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Officers
and Directors the same night at 8 sharp.

(By order), E. J. O'FLAHERTY,
ap18,2i,fp Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED.

{ per steamer Austrian from }
{ Liverpool & Glasgow }

PART SPRING GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

China Tea Sets,

China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers,
Colored Dinner Sets,
White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, in stock, from former imports,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & G. AYRE,
202, Water Street.

ap18,3i

(continued from second page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 14.

(2) That in the opinion of this house it is desirable for the reasons aforesaid that such a line of railway from Harbor Grace Junction to Placentia be constructed, following the direction of the said road now under construction.

(3.) That such enactments as may be deemed expedient to provide the money necessary for the construction of the said line of railway from Harbor Grace Junction to Placentia, and for other purposes connected therewith be passed by this house.

Mr. MORINE—I rise to a point of order. This is an amendment upon my motion, and cannot be pressed, unless my motion be put to the house.

Hon. SPEAKER—It is quite competent for the hon. gentleman to press his amendment, and it is not in the power of any hon. member to object.

Mr. BRADSHAW—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolutions proposed by the hon. member for Placentia and St. Mary's, Mr. Emerson.

Mr. MORINE—When I gave notice the other day of the Resolutions which have been upon the notice paper, and which I have asked to be dropped I fully intended to proceed with them but in consequence of the lateness of the hour when we arrived at that stage of the business, on the day upon which they were set down to be discussed, I deemed it better to allow them to stand over. And as this is the twelfth day of the month, and my resolutions asked for a discontinuance of the work on the fifteenth, I thought it advisable to withdraw them, with the intention of giving a notice on a later date. The difference of time between the twelfth and fifteenth, was not, I thought, sufficient to enable the government to make all arrangements for the discontinuance of this work. That is my reason, and the only reason for asking for their withdrawal. I am therefore, in consequence of the hon. gentleman pressing his amendment, and the ruling of his honor the speaker thereon, forced to go on and lay before the house the reasons which I would have given upon my substantive resolutions, against the construction of this line. My first objection to it is that in the year 1881, the legislature sanctioned a contract for the construction and completion of a main line of railway to Halls Bay, as well as branch lines to Carbonear and Brigus. It has been denied here in this house, that the question put before the people at the election of 1882, was that of a

"RAILWAY" OR "NO RAILWAY."

But in spite of that denial, it is a known fact that a majority of those who were returned at that time, were returned upon the understanding, and were bound to support the railway policy inaugurated during the year 1881. That being the case, I contend that no other work should be undertaken, until that which was provided for in that contract is completed. During the last session of this house, Sir Ambrose Shea introduced certain resolutions, having reference to the construction of the northern line. But it was resolved, that until the position of the colony and the railway company was definitely defined, it would not be advisable to proceed with railway work. That result was anticipated, as it was well known that a majority of the government were antagonistic to any railway extension, or any railway work of any kind in this country. The government then took another step and stopped the payment of the railway subsidy, upon which the company instituted a suit at law against the government, and judgment was given in favor of the company. But still the government are not content, and instead of evincing a desire to arrange matters, they say that that judgment was erroneous and have expressed their determination of appealing to the privy council. And the government are bound not to proceed with any important work unless the position between them and the company are definitely defined.

(to be continued.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, March 4.

(continued.)

Mr. MONROE—(Continued)—When the bill he had referred to was before the legislature, the evidence of many sealing masters, and others of practical experience in the matter, was taken by a select committee. In looking over the evidence, he (Mr. M.) with the unanimity that characterized it as to allowing the right of property in seals killed, panned, and most flagged; the truth of the witnesses, both practical and theoretical, were of opinion that there should be no panning of seals at all, while some, though favoring panning, held that there should be no right of property in the seals panned, and a few were for giving that right. Now, the bill he (Mr. M.) submitted for their approval was very moderate in its aims and provisions, as compared with the measure introduced by Judge Pinsent; yet he considered it moves in the right direction, as desired by those experienced men whose evidence is to be found in the records of the legislature. The hon. gentleman has referred to the various clauses, and contended that if it be admitted that the present mode of conducting the seal-fishery needs regulation, he thought this a suitable time to deal with it, as the price of seal oil was never so low as at present, and we may look for even lower prices during the coming season. Such being the case, it is quite evident that second voyages for old seals, which the bill prohibits after the tenth of April, will not pay either owners or crews, who would be more advantageously employed after that date in making preparations for the cod-fishery, and attending to their farms and gardens. This bill will practically do away, then, with second trips; and even if a smaller quantity of oil be produced, it would probably become enhanced in value thereby. Hoping the bill would meet with a favorable reception, he begged to move that it be now read a second time.

Hon. C. BOWRING cordially approved of the general tenor and object of the bill. It is moderate and reasonable in its provisions, and if they can be satisfactorily carried out will confer a vast benefit upon all these interested in prosecuting the seal-fishery, owners as well as crews. He (Mr. B.) considered the right of property in seals that may be scattered over the ice is very undefined and difficult to prove at present, a fact

which has led more to litigation than almost any other matter connected with the seal-fishery. He was also in favor of the prevention of indiscriminate panning, as it leads to the wanton slaughter of an immense number of seals that are never recovered, and become a present loss; and, by the destruction of the species, an immense future loss to the country. The aggregate number of the seals visiting our coasts is being sensibly reduced year by year, and there is not the slightest doubt that the unlimited panning has largely contributed to this diminution of the stock which those seals would keep if not wantonly destroyed. He thought there should be no right in property in seals except in actual possession of the crews who killed them. He also approved of the clause of the bill providing for the registration of the flags to be used in marking the seals; but he was disposed to think the limitation of the first of April, of the right of property in killed seals, was rather an early date. Of course, when the house goes into committee on the bill, the details can be more fully considered, and probably the hon. mover will see the propriety of amending that clause. As it stands it would afford our steamers only a period of twenty days, from the time of leaving, to secure and stow away cargo, after which their right of property in killed seals would cease. Many days might have elapsed before they struck them in the first place, and a large amount of ballast and coals would have to be moved before they could begin to take in cargo; therefore that provision, if enforced, would

HAMPER THEIR OPERATIONS

to an injurious extent, and it may be altered with advantage. He also considered that the limitation of the date of departure to the seal-fishery on second trips to the tenth of April was rather early. That would leave only a period of thirty days from the time of departure on the first voyage for a ship to return, discharge cargo, and start again. At the same time he was as thorough a disbeliever in second trips at any time as is the hon. mover of the bill, because the destruction of old seals on those trips is proportionately greater than that of young seals upon the first trip. He had been informed by many experienced sealing masters that they believed that five times as many of the old seals, when shot and not batted, are lost as are taken. Being badly wounded, if on the ice, they take to the water and sink, and thus become a total loss to the trade and all concerned, and a large portion of the breeding stock is destroyed. Further than that second trips have been unremunerative on the whole, except perhaps in one or two cases, the late hon. E. White being about the only one who, in the course of years, made it a successful average. All concerned would be benefited by the abrogation of second voyages nowadays, because it would be much more to the advantage of crews to remain at home preparing for an early prosecution of the codfishery. He believed the latter fishery along the Southern shore, has of late years been much injured by men from that part of the country being kept out so late on second voyages to the seal fishery, and thus prevented from getting their flakes, boats and other fishery appliances ready to begin operations at the first appearance of fish. He should be glad to see this bill go to a second reading, and hoped it should pass through committee with a few amendments that appear to be necessary. The hon. mover of the measure deserves to be congratulated upon the introduction of what is likely to prove a useful and valuable enactment.

Hon. JAMES McLAUGHLIN fully approved of the bill. It is publicly acknowledged that the use of steamers in prosecuting the seal-fishery is the cause of great measure of the able-bodied poverty that has existed since their introduction. He remembered twenty-five years ago when we had nearly all sailing vessels engaged in this business, and in those years we had very few able-bodied poor. Nearly all persons fit for the work, and who desired it, then obtained berths for the ice, and the benefit to the community from this industry was far more widespread than it has been of late years. Without interfering with the rights of property holders, at present invested in steamers, he thought it would be a general benefit to all classes to encourage as much as possible a return to the former system of prosecuting the seal fishery by sailing vessels; and the restrictions of the bill should not be made to apply to them.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in reply to hon. Mr. McLaughlin, said the government not having as yet prepared estimates for the ensuing year, he (C.S.) was not in a position to answer his question as to whether provision is to be made for deepening the harbor or erecting a public wharf at Riverhead. Again, as a municipal bill is about to be introduced it is uncertain as yet to what extent the action of the government may operate in the direction referred to. Probably that measure may take cognizance of the matters referred to in the hon. gentleman's notice of motion.

Hon. THE PRESIDENT announced that he had received a letter from the private secretary, that His Excellency the Governor would receive the council with their address to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until half-past 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SORCERER—There will be a full rehearsal of this opera, on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, to prepare for Thursday's performance. Selections from "Mikado" will be introduced into the second act. Those who can possibly attend, are requested to do so.

Two boys were fighting for nearly an hour in Queen-street this morning, and not an officer appeared during all that time. A large crowd gathered to watch the fight, and to the shame of many persons present, be it said, no effort was made to separate the combatants. The police should be more on the alert.

P.P. Burns

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 14.

(continued.)

HON. THE SPEAKER—I have nothing to retract in regard to anything I have said with regard to non-sectarian education. I have been all through my life, ever since I have had capacity to form a judgment on the subject, strongly impressed with the desirability of having education undenominational or secular as it is called. I have, however, in common with my friends, been confronted with a state of things which we don't like but for which we are compelled to make adequate provision. We find ourselves surrounded by a system, and we have to make the best of it. Having regard to the complications of this system, and having regard to the differentiated rights of different denominations, I see no other way of making a plea between these different rights than that I have now proposed. I find that the whole Methodist grant is \$29,000, and of this sum fully one-fourth is intended to be spent on this new college. The whole sum the college receives from the government will, however, be only \$2,245, not one-tenth of the total allocation for Methodist schools, and it is intended by the body which has already expended \$40,000 on the building to expend the further sum of \$7,800 per annum in its maintenance. I say under these circumstances it is manifestly unfair to give control to any government of a school which having cost the denomination \$40,000, only receives a government grant of \$2,245 which would only amount to a fair rent for it. The teaching staff alone costs \$4520; care-taker \$208; insurance \$200, and repairs and incidental expenses put up the total to \$7,800 per annum. Of this sum the government pays only \$2,245 which does not give anything like a fair interest on \$40,000 expended on the building. Under these circumstances, I do not think that the government could in justice withhold the very reasonable concession that is now asked, especially when it is accompanied by the counter-claiming concession I have already pointed out. The hon. member takes exception to this institution being entitled a college. To my mind there is nothing in the name of a college; and I would point out to the hon. member that the operative word of the act shall remain the same and this act still classes it as an academy.

MR. MORINE—Principles are generally met by pecuniary arguments. Nothing that the hon. speaker has said has thrown down the principle I contended for, and the correctness of which he has himself been forced to admit. This one argument has been the cost of the new building for this school, but if the building had been erected for school purposes only, it would not have cost \$40,000. The hon. the Speaker's defence is that we must make the best of the present system. I don't think that this is making the best of it. It is giving the sectarian system, the system which the Speaker expressed his disapproval of, a greater hold upon this country than ever it had before, and the hon. the Speaker will be known in after years as the man who did more than anybody else to fasten the sectarian system of education in this country. Whereas he was the instrument by which the separation of the Protestant grant took place, he is now the person who puts this crown and topstone on the system he has on former occasions so loudly denounced.

MR. MARCH—I rise to support the motion before the chair. My honorable colleague (Mr. McNelly) having so ably proposed the amendments to the education bill, it is not necessary for me to travel over the same ground, or to expatiate at any length on the merits of the case. Moreover, it's just possible I shall be appointed one of the governors of our college, and this being so I refrain from making any observations on that point. The hon. member for Bonavista (Mr. Morine) objects to the adoption of the 66th section simply because it gives power to the Newfoundland conference of the Methodist church to nominate the college governors. I hope the Methodist clergymen, and the Methodists generally, not only in Bonavista Bay, but throughout the island will make a mental note of this, and beware of such men as Alfred B. Morine. Since the house opened, much valuable time has been wasted by this gentleman, who has distinguished himself for gross insolence, for minimising truth, and for forbiveness, till he has become to be regarded as a talking machine. A few evenings ago we heard him loud in his praises, demanding, in fact, the system of free, public non-sectarian education. I have before me a copy of an editorial that appeared in the *Evening Mercury* newspaper on the 18th September, 1885, written by Mr. Morine, and with your permission, sir, I will read it. The article is headed in large type, — "The Bible to be banished! And religious instruction stopped!! By the deceitful reform party!!!"

Then follows an extract from what he terms an Orange manifesto; and here I would observe, Mr. Chairman, that I am not an Orangeman, but if I felt inclined to join that society it would not be necessary for me to sneak round to Harbor Grace and get in by the back door, so to speak. The extract I refer to reads thus: "The improvement of the educational system throughout the country upon broad and liberal principles is a subject of prime importance, and one to which the reform party will give its earnest regard and the extension of educational facilities to remote and isolated settlements will receive early attention." Mr. Morine then goes on to say:—"By this we find that the reform party is irrevocably pledged by a written agreement to establish schools in which Protestant and Roman Catholics shall mix together, and from which the bible and all religious instruction shall be banished. Next to religion, the people value education and all that effects it is of paramount importance in their opinion. The system of education now prevailing here is denominational and much church work is done in our schools. To change all this; to place Protestants and Roman Catholics side by side; to banish the bible and all religious instruction from the schools would be a

revolution of great magnitude. But this revolution the reform party are bound to make, and they seek power to do it, without informing the people of their intention. We do not feel called upon to express our individual opinion regarding the school system which the reform party has agreed to make the law of the land, "prayerful" (mark the expression, Mr. Chairman) prayerful consideration, but we do say that to introduce it without the consent of the people would be a glaring injustice and an intolerable invasion of the constitutional rights of the citizens of this colony. This

INJUSTICE AND INVASION the reform party has attempted, and its candidates must reap the punishment. It is our duty to expose the attempted deception, and this we are now endeavoring to do. Let this matter be fully understood. The reform party's agreement does not refer to schools in which all denominations of Protestants shall mix together, but to schools in which all children, no matter what their creed, color or nationality, shall meet upon an equal footing. And if these schools were established, attendance at them would be virtually compulsory, for not one dollar of public money would then be given to private or denominational schools. In this matter at least, no false issue shall be before the people. We have warned them of the promise made by the reform party, and it rests with them to say whether that party shall have power to carry out its intentions. If the Protestants of the island were wearied of their bibles; if they think their children too well versed in matters of religion, they can set aside both bible and religious instruction, by voting for the reform party." The honorable member now desires the very things he denounced, when he was editor of the *Mercury*. At the time this article appeared (I mean the editorial, of course, not the editor) I was canvassing the district of Bay de Verde, and a copy of the paper came to hand just as I was holding a public meeting at Western Bay, and I read it "pro bono publico." The audience was composed of Protestants and Roman Catholics, all of whom expressed their disgust and indignation,—in which I joined, remarking, as I flung the paper from me, that it ought to be burned. "Yes," said a man present (not mildly either), "and the man that wrote that article ought to be burned also!" Comment is needless. I leave the house and the public to look at this picture and then on that.

MR. MORINE—The insinuations as to admission into Harbor Grace Orange lodges were made by the hon. member's masters in my absence. They never have dared to repeat them in my presence. When they do I shall be prepared to give a satisfactory account of the whole matter. I will not condescend to answer the hon. gentleman who is put forward to make all personal attacks which his masters are afraid to make. With regard to editorial which has been read, I confess with pride, that I wrote it, and am prepared to stand by it. In doing so I am guilty of no inconsistency, for in my remarks upon this bill I never advocated the abolition of the use of the bible in public schools. On the contrary, I maintained that religious instruction should be given, but at a certain hour, when those whose religious opinions differed from those taught in any school might be absent. I merely asked that our schools should be open to all denominations. But the reform party did propose to abolish the use of the bible in our schools, for they advocated a purely secular system of education which excluded all religious teaching.

Several sections then passed. MR. MORINE—I find that it will be perhaps impracticable to carry out perfectly the scheme of division of the island into three inspectorial districts, but I think that the suggestion which was made by the hon. and learned member, Mr. Morris, that inspectors might by mutual consent inspect each other's schools is worthy of consideration.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—That suggestion has received very careful consideration. It has been found impracticable to divide the island according to Mr. Morine's scheme; but it is thought that, without the intervention of any act of parliament the good effects which that scheme promised may be attained. An inspector may, by consent of one of his colleagues, arrange to inspect schools of other denominations than his own, but which could not be inspected by their proper inspectors without great inconvenience. For example, the wide stretch of coast at the far west and far north which comprise several scattered settlements could, by arrangement, be visited by one inspector each year. This great saving of time would be secured. In several other localities the same thing might be done. Each inspector might then report that such and such schools had been visited by another inspector and that inspector's report might be appended. Or, an inspector might, in an appendix to his report, report upon the schools of other denominations than his own which he had visited. There would be great difficulty in framing a section in this bill which would effect this object. It would, as is apparent, be objectionable to give the governor in council power to require that one inspector should visit schools which came under the supervision of another inspector. But I think that the whole object will be attained by suggesting to the inspectors that they carry out this scheme. I have no doubt that they will easily come to some satisfactory arrangement.

MR. MORINE—If some alteration be not made in the bill it is possible that some teachers would refuse to allow their schools to be visited by an inspector other than their own.

Upon motion the committee rose and reported the bill with some amendments.

The report was received and adopted, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The order for resolutions by the hon. member, Mr. Morine, in reference to the Placentia railway having been on motion being discharged.

MR. EMERSON moved the following resolutions:—

Whereas the government has commenced the construction of a road from the Harbor Grace Junction to Placentia with the object

(1) Of constructing a useful road the completion of which would be of great benefit and advantage to the general public of this colony.

(2) Of providing during the autumn of 1886 and the winter of 1887, remunerative employment to those rendered destitute by the failure of the fisheries.

And whereas the said road has been so constructed so that the same is capable of being adapted to the purposes of railroad.

Resolved,—(1) That the house approves of the action of the government in the premises, and is of opinion that a line of railway from Harbor Grace Junction to Placentia would be a work of great public utility, and would during construction afford necessary remunerative employment to a large number of our people.

(continued on first page.)

SERVANT WANTED.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR household work. Wages liberal. Apply at this office. ap18,tf

For sale by the Subscriber.

English Green Peas, English Split Peas, English Pearl Barley, French Green Peas—1-lb tins, French Beans—1-lb tins, American String Beans—1-lb tins, American Corn—1-lb tins, American Calumet—In barrels, Canadian Oatmeal, Canadian Round Peas.

JOHN J. O'REILLY, mar2 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

To Let—Immediately.

SMALL HOUSE ON GOWER STREET (off Cochrane Street), at present in the occupancy of Mr. EDWARD WALSH. Apply to

RICHARD F. HAYSE, ap18,3c,ed King's Bridge.

A Few Lots of Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LATE-ly bought out all Grove Farm (with the exception of "Pleasantville", now offers all that large field opposite "Pleasantville", and extending to the river on the western side, in small or large lots to suit purchasers, on long leases or to sell out as fee-simple. These being the finest lots ever offered so near the city—within fifteen minutes walk or four minute's drive. Apply to

J. S. SIMMS, Com. Merchant. or to W. WOODLEY, Grove Farm.

ap18,tf

FOR SALE!

The Schooner "Snowdrop," 20-07 TONS.

Built in Bonavista Bay, 1884; a most desirable vessel for fishing and coasting. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

ap13,1w HENRY LEMESSURIER & SON.

TO LET.

South - Bank - Cottage, Situate on Southside Waterford Bridge River—Near Syme's Bridge.

Contains 8 Rooms.

Apply to JAMES B. SOLATER, ap12,tf 151, Water Street.

For sale by the Subscriber.

Pipes. Pipes.

Just received, per ss "Austrian" from Glasgow,

T. D. PIPES, Woodstock Pipes, Catamaran do

—AND— ASSORTED FANCY PIPES.

JOHN J. O'REILLY, ap9 290 Water St., 43 & 45 King's Road

M. & J. TOBIN, Have just received, ex ss Austrian,

200 pkgs. No. 1 White Lead

—AND A VARIETY OF

Colored Paints in tins—1-lb upwards

—ALSO—

Paint, Varnish and other Brushes.

together with a general assortment Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Selling at lowest cash prices.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

ap9 M. & J. TOBIN.

Just Received, —BY—

RICHARD HARVEY

129, Water Street, 129.

Linoleum Floor Canvas,

(2 yds wide—2s 6d)

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,

(very cheap)

LOT CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

ap7 (4d per yd—in all colors)

Papers - Room - Papers.

JUST RECEIVED BY

RICHARD HARVEY,

129, Water Street, 129.

5000 pcs Room Paper,

(choice patterns)

Borderings to Match.

—ALSO—

LOT PAPERING CALICOES—very cheap

ap7

On Sale by the Subscriber.

10 barrels Cut Leaf Sugar

5 barrels Primrose Sugar

10 barrels Canary Sugar

8 barrels Scotch Sugar

20 casks Kerosene Oil.

J. J. O'REILLY,

ap9 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,

(308, Water Street.)

Open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. mar1,tf

SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.



SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

New Tweeds, Cloths, &c. JUST OPENED.

A MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF

New Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

These Goods have been personally selected with the greatest care, and comprise some of the Choicest Designs to be had in the Scotch and English markets. All Goods made up on the premises, under the supervision of an experienced Cutter.

Style, Fit and Finish guaranteed.

Also, a splendid assortment of ROOM PAPERS and BORDER-INGS—all new and pretty patterns—20,000 pieces to select from.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO BUY.

ap13 W. R. FIRTH.

New Goods! New Goods!

A. P. JORDAN,

No. 178 & 180, Water Street,

Has just received, per "North American" from Boston, a fresh supply of

American Oil Clothes, Viz.:

Shield Jackets and Apron-pants, Cape Ann Jackets and Apron-pants, Sheet-ing Jackets and Apron-pants, Black Shield Coats, &c., Soft Yellow Hats—

Also, per stmr. "Portia" from New York.

60 Boxes SOAP of the following Brands:

Pale Olive, Myrtle and Royal Crown. And a large and well-assorted stock of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, together with 100 boxes CIGARS of the best brands. All of the above stock Will be sold very cheap. ap13

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:



1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.

2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.

3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.

4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.

5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.

6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled.

Incomparable for ease of operation.

Not equalled for simplicity of construction.

Great rapidity, and almost noiseless.

Equipped with every valuable improvement.

Range of work far exceeding any other machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

172 Water Street, St. John's. 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

feb15 M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF FATHER FITZGERALD'S

CHILDREN'S MISSAL AND HYMNAL.

A Manual of Prayers and Hymns for the use of Children's Masses, is now ready and for sale at the bookstore of

GARRETT BYRNE.

Orders supplied, wholesale and retail. Single copies 10 cents each; on large quantities a discount will be made. jan29,fp,tf

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887 \$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886 \$21,137,176
Insurance in force about \$400,000,000
Policies in force about \$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent.

A. S. RENDELL, Agent, Newfoundland

feb19,9m,21w

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

THE WIFE'S TRUE GUARDIAN.

"And to think that in the sound of his own ears we should have discussed his wife and Colonel Lennox."

"He had not the faintest idea of whom we were speaking," said Sir Harvey.

"Not in the least," replied the colonel, "it would not have been a pleasant hour for us if he had done so, and it would have been harder still for Colonel Lennox."

"Yes," said Sir Harvey, with a grim smile; "even his victories in Zululand, the Victoria cross, and the honors he has received would not have saved him from that terrible whip."

"I have seen much," sighed the old colonel.

"I wish that I remembered less," said Sir Harvey.

"Nothing that we can say or do will make the world any better," sighed the colonel again.

"No, unless we begin by reforming ourselves," said Sir Harvey.

And the prospect seemed so remote and so desperate that Sir Harvey for the time being, looked quite a gloomy man.

CHAPTER XXX.

A CHARACTER PHOTOGRAPHED.

A photograph hardly gives the lights and shades of a face. The grand outlines, the features, the curves of the mouth and the brow are all reproduced, but not the dainty bloom, not the sheen of the hair, the color of the eyes, or the crimson of the lips.

It is not more easy to photograph a character, to reproduce the lights and shades, the delicate tints, the taint coloring. To show where a fault almost widens into a virtue, and virtue narrows into a fault; to show how closely they are allied to each other; how many fine qualities lie there latent, and how many evil qualities are hidden there; to show great possibilities, grand possibilities even, and great failures.

The photograph of Lady Castlemaine's character was full of those dainty and delicate tints, full of those variable shades and coloring, full of the finest and noblest qualities, with almost intolerable faults. The photograph would show magnificent generosity, with perfect unselfishness, a noble reliance and belief in others, a freedom from small vanities, an appreciation of all that is most beautiful in art or nature, a spiritual and religious frame of mind. Anything bordering on atheism or materialism disgusted her. She had a perfect fearless love of truth; no false or mean word ever sullied her lips. She had a clear, bright mind; she was not suspicious; out of the candor of her own soul she believed in the candor of other people. She was incapable of treachery, and hardly understood it in others. She was not jealous, unforgiving or revengeful.

She was most tender and loving of heart, and here was one of the strange parts of her character; she was so easily wounded by one whom she loved; she was quick to take offence, yet she took it far more easily from one she loved than from one whom she was indifferent. She had naturally an easy temper, but when she was roused to anger she was proud and implacable. She was obstinate and wilful; when she had made up her mind to a certain course of action, she would never give up. If she had resolved upon doing a certain thing she would do it, even if she risked her life in the attempt.

Perhaps one of the strongest lines in the photograph, being one of the strongest of her characteristics, was that she could not bear contradiction, opposition or control. Her mother's training had been the worst possible for her. She had never been denied one wish or one caprice, one whim, one desire. When Lady Craven found that opposition to her child produced scenes of anger and passion that distressed her, she ceased to make any opposition, and allowed her to have entirely her own way.

She was never opposed in any one single thing; that which she wanted, she had. When everything was smooth

and easy; when she had her own way in everything, she was sweet-tempered and gay. When she was contradicted, thwarted, or opposed, she became, as it were, transformed.

This is no unusual photograph, no unusual character. There were in Lady Castlemaine great possibilities of good and great powers of evil. She could never have been mediocre or commonplace; she must always be very good or very bad. There was no intermediate course for her. A woman of grand possibilities, she might have been one of the noblest of her sex, or she might have been one of the most ignoble. Her sins would always have been frank ones, and she would never have denied them. She would never have covered them with a veil of hypocrisy.

Even when she was a child Lady Craven laughed at her.

"I have scratched my nurse and have bitten her, mamma," she would say, "and I shall do it again." She never concealed any of her childish escapades.

"Mamma, I threw a snowball at Gunton's face just as he was carrying a tray of glasses into the dining-room, and he let the tray fall and broke them all; and he looked so absurd, I am afraid I shall do it again."

She never concealed a fault. She had grand virtues side by side with great faults.

If she had not been too credulous—if she had not been cursed with a false friend, Lady Castlemaine's life might have been all good and noble. But she was unfortunate in choosing for her friend one who brought all the evil of her nature into play and ignored the good; one who incited her to rebel against her husband; who taught her to ridicule all notions of obedience in wives; who tried to make her believe that the Castlemaine notion of matrimony was old-fashioned and obsolete; one who, in her odious character of false friend, did her as much harm as it was possible to do her.

Is the photograph complete? Does the reader see it with its lights and shades, its dark shadows and its flecks of gold, its black spots and its dainty colors—the character that was destroyed, as a canker destroys a flower by the influence of a false friend?

During the time of her most happy marriage her faults had grown less; she seemed to have overcome them. She loved her husband so dearly, and she was so unutterably happy with him that her virtues and her goodness blossomed and sweetened, like flowers in the rays of the sun.

She had been happy as a bird or a queen up to this time, for there had not been between herself and her husband any particular difference of opinion save one. Lord Castlemaine was a thorough conservative—he believed in ancient pedigree, in ancient families and titles. She did not, and she slightly resented the fact that she did. The fact was always more or less present to her mind, and she remembered it always with bitterness.

They had never actually come in collision. He had never uttered those words of evil import. "You shall not," and she had not retorted, "I shall." He had not said, "You must not," she had not cried, "I will!"

They had differed in opinion. Lord Castlemaine was inclined to think too much of his ancient pedigree, to be too proud of his old family. Lady Castlemaine was too much inclined the other way; she expressed a contempt for all such notions and ideas, which was very grievous to him.

Up to the present time they had come to no real issue about it.

When two people, both young, both proud, both high-spirited, come together there must of necessity be some collision, some difference of opinion. Isabel Hyde had often wondered, if it came to a pitched battle between the two, which would win. If the two strong wills came in contact, which would gain the ascendancy?

"It will be an equal contest," she said, for I believe one to be as obstinate as the other."

A night came when Lord Castlemaine took his wife to the opera to hear "Hernani."

Isabel accompanied them. When they were comfortably installed in the box, he went away. Something occurred to him that he had quite forgotten; with many apologies to his wife and Miss Hyde, he left them.

TO LET.

For the Summer Months. ROOMS

In a New Cottage on the Portugal Cove Road, about a mile and a half from town. Healthy locality. Apply at this office. ap15,f,m&w

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd, 1887, ff.

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient

PORT IN BONA VISTA BAY, where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.

Apply at this office. feb23,tf

FOR SALE.

SHARES

in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to
A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan13

Notice to Bankers—Charts.

Banks of Newfoundland,
(on a large scale).

This Chart shows the whole of the Banks, from the Flemish Cap to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with plans of the principal harbors, with book of directions.

Belle Isle to Cape Cod and the Banks of Newfoundland. A large Chart, especially useful to Bank Fishermen, as it shows the Flemish Cap—the most eastern known bank—with plans of harbors, accompanied with book of directions.

Also, in stock, the following Sheet Charts: Newfoundland, on 2 sheets; Ste Genevieve bay to Orange bay and Straits of Belle Isle; Cape Onion to Harebay; Orange bay to Gander bay, including Notre Dame bay; Gander bay to Cape Bonavista; Cape Bonavista to Bay Bulls; Bay Bulls to Placentia; Placentia to Burin harbor; Burin harbor to Devil bay, including Miqueloa Islands and Fortune bay, &c., &c.

J. F. Chisholm.

mar15

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD SOUND HORSE,

(suitable for any work.)

—ALSO—

One - Double - Carriage,

(nearly new.) Apply to

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

mar14,tf

FOR SALE

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE

on Duckworth Street, in central position.

The House has water and sewerage attached, and will be disposed of at a low figure.

Apply at this office. mar14

Allan - Line.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

WINTER SERVICE, 1887.

S. S. Newfoundland

will sail on the following dates:

| FROM HALIFAX. | FROM ST. JOHN'S. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| TUESDAY, February 1st | MONDAY, February 7th |
| " " 15th | " " 21st |
| " " 1st | " " 7th |
| " " 15th | " " 21st |
| " " 29th | " " 4th |
| " " April 12th | " " 18th |

The Newfoundland's sailings from Halifax connect with steamers from Liverpool, Jan. 20th, Feb. 3rd, Feb. 17th, March 3rd, March 17th, and March 31st.

SHEA & CO., Agents.

jan21,imp,8w

D. M. BROWNING, M.A.,

Attorney - and - Solicitor.

Office: McBRIDE'S HILL.

feb19,7f

Just Received,

and for sale by the Subscriber,

Raper's Navigation

[LATEST EDITION.]

GARRETT BYRNE.

Store opp. New Post Office.

feb21,8f,fp,21,24,29

DANCING CLASSES

MISS FISHER will commence her Dancing Lessons immediately after Easter. Particulars as to terms and hours of holding the Children's and Adult Classes may be ascertained by calling upon her at TREMONT HOTEL. ap2,3f

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have Skates at the City Rink, are requested to call for them To-morrow or Saturday, between the hours 10 and 12 o'clock, a.m., otherwise he will not be responsible.

J. W. FORAN

The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailors visiting St. John's.

With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction; and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian and "Temperance" principles.

FOG HORNS.

"Encourage - Home - Industry."

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN PLACING IN THE MARKET A CHEAP Fog Horn, which will do the work equally as good as any other in the country.

Also, Anchor Lights, Side Lights, Stoves, and all other Gear in our line suitable for Bankers.

For which we trust to receive a share of the Spring's Trade.

mar14,tf

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

T. & J. GRACE,

360, Water Street, 360

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

VERY CHOICE HAMS.

Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

feb16

T. & J. GRACE.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....£544,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss act.....67,895 12 6

£1,274,661 10 8

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....473,147 3 2

£3,747,983 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....£469,075 5 8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....124,717 7 11

£593,792 13 4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....£1,157,073 14 0

£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld

mar6,tey.

London and Provincial
Fire Insurance Company,
LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of losses.

M. MONROE,

ap.10.

Agent for Newfoundland.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.

Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.

THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance. Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1887.

THE LAST COERCION BILL, PERHAPS.

The papers received by the mail contain accounts of meetings in the old world and in the new, protesting against the coercion bill for Ireland, introduced by Mr. Smith, the leader of the government in the Commons. Several of the state legislatures of the United States have passed strong resolutions of sympathy with Ireland; and against this infamous bill. The liberal party of England, led by Gladstone, are making a gallant fight against this measure, which is one of the worst of eighty-seven coercion acts passed since the union of Ireland with England. The following is a synopsis of the chief clauses of the bill, which will give our readers an idea of the harshness of the measure:—

1. Magistrates may examine witnesses on oath, even in cases where no person is charged before them with the commission of the crime which is the subject of inquiry.

2. The jury system is abolished altogether for certain classes of crime punishable by a limited term of imprisonment. In other words, two stipendiary magistrates are to have summary jurisdiction, and may impose sentences not exceeding six months hard labor for any of the following offences:—Criminal conspiracy, boycotting, rioting, offences under the Whiteboy Acts; assaulting officers of the law, taking forcible unlawful possession, or inciting to any of the foregoing offences.

3. In jury trials the venue may be changed on the certificate of the Attorney General that a fairer trial can be had in some other place in Ireland. A prisoner, however, is to have a right to appeal against any proposed change of venue.

4. In jury trials either the Attorney General or the prisoner may demand a special jury.

5. In cases of murder, attempt to murder, aggravated crimes of violence, arson, or breaking or firing into dwellings, the Attorney Generals for England and Ireland may certify that a fairer trial can be had in England, the State to pay the expenses of carrying prisoner, his witnesses, solicitor, and counsel to London.

6. These enactments are only to apply to such districts of Ireland as may be proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant.

7. The Lord Lieutenant in Council will have power to declare it an offence against the act to have anything to do with an association formed for the purpose of commission of crimes or of inciting or enabling persons to commit crime, or of inciting to intimidation, or of interfering with the administration of the law or the maintenance of order.

8. The act is to be permanent.

THE PROHIBITION BILL.

The House Filled till 1.30 o'clock this Morning.

Speaker McNelly Casts a Vote on the Tie.

Prohibition was under discussion last night, and there never was yet a debate, in the Newfoundland legislature, in which so much order and decorum was observed. No personal reference of any kind was made, and, notwithstanding this fact, the debate was lively throughout its entire length. From an early hour the house was filled to its utmost capacity, and the applause, at the different hits scored, was evenly divided, showing that the different speakers, both for and against, had their supporters outside the bar. The best speeches of the evening were, undoubtedly, those of the hon. Receiver General, his honor the Speaker, and Mr. Morine—the last in the affirmative, the other two in the negative. Besides those speeches, many others occupied the attention of the house until the hour had crept beyond midnight. At 1.30 the excitement was almost painful. At 11 o'clock, three members of the assembly, who were putting their bodies through the contortions and evolutions of the dance at St. Patrick's ball, rushed into the lower house, in full dress, to be ready for the vote. They looked sad, the felt sad, and they sat sad. Think of it! These patriotic gentlemen, with programmes filled with engagements, left all the soft attractions behind them and, in the cause of their country, they rushed from the light of woman's eyes, to the dull common-place of the Assembly.

Mr. Watson had, during the discussion yesterday afternoon, put in an amendment to Mr. Winter's proposition, asking that the subject matter of the debate now going on be referred to a committee to inquire into and to report to this house the result of their labors. In committee the vote stood, 15 for prohibition; 17 for amendment.

Mr. Bradshaw in the chair. The committee then rose and reported progress to Mr. Speaker. The Speaker put the question again, and Mr. Bradshaw being now out of the chair and the Speaker in it, a tie ensued, and the Speaker then gave his casting vote against prohibition.

In committee vote against Mr. Winter's resolution:—Messrs. Donnelly, Scott, Emerson, O'Mara, Greene, Grieve, Watson, Murphy, Godden, Callanan, McDonnell, Veitch, Morris, McNeilly, McGrath, Shea, and Carty.

For resolution:—Messrs. Winter, Goodridge, Knight, Penny, S. McKay, A. McKay, Kean, White, Rolls, Peters, Hutchins, March, LeMessurier, Bond, and Morine.

With the Speaker in the chair the vote was, for Watson's amendment:—Messrs. Donnelly, Scott, Emerson, O'Mara, Greene, Grieve, Watson, Murphy, Godden, Callanan, McDonnell, Veitch, Morris, McGrath, Shea, and Carty—16.

For Mr. Winter's resolution:—Messrs. Winter, Goodridge, Penny, Knight, S. McKay, A. McKay, Kean, White, Rolls, Peters, March, Hutchins, LeMessurier, Morine, Bond, and Bradshaw—16.

The Speaker's vote in the tie was cast against the hon. Attorney General's resolution.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The St. John's correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, writing of the observance of St. Patrick's day, says:—"There are few places where St. Patrick's day is observed with greater enthusiasm than in this city. It is a general holiday; all the shops are shut and business is suspended. Protestants cordially unite with their Catholic fellow-citizens in celebrating the festival of their national saint. In the Catholic Cathedral imposing ceremonies are observed, and the most eloquent preacher is selected to preach to the memory of St. Patrick. The Benevolent Irish Society marches in grand procession through the streets, and pays their respects to His Excellency the Governor. The great event, however, is the dinner of the Irish society in the evening. This year the dinner was more than usually brilliant, and a large number of the leading Protestants were invited as guests. The speeches were eloquent; and very kindly and cordial sentiments were expressed. The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic Bishop, delivered an able and eloquent speech, in the course of which he referred, in very complimentary terms, to the absent premier, hon. Robert Thorburn, pronouncing him to be a gentleman in the best sense of the term, honest and straightforward, and wishing him success socially commercially and politically. The anniversary of this year is pronounced to be one of the most successful yet witnessed."

VEGETABLE DIET.

It has been established by nature, on the best grounds, that our nourishment should be used in form rather coarse; securing full mastication and insalivation, and a longer retention in the stomach. Plain, simple food promotes moderation and longevity, while compound and luxurious foods shorten life. The most extraordinary instances of longevity are to be found among those classes of mankind, who, amidst bodily labor and the open air, lead a simple life according to nature, such as farmers, gardeners, hunters; and the more man follows nature, and is obedient to her laws, the longer will he live. The further he deviates from these, the shorter will be his existence. Rich food, and immoderate use of flesh, do not prolong life. Instances of the greatest longevity are to be found among men who, from their youth, lived principally on vegetables, and who, perhaps, never tasted flesh.—*Com.*

NOT PARTED EVEN IN DEATH.

Misses Sadie Bigelow and Lizzie Hart, both nineteen years old, had been companions since childhood. They were born in St. John's, N. F., and went to Boston two years ago. For nearly a year they worked for Jordan, Marsh & Co., and last August they came to New York to take a situation in the dry-goods house of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. They remained there until two weeks ago, when they returned to Boston, the work being too hard for them. Meeting two friends, Henry Hobart and John Sands, on Christmas day, the four had dinner at Vercelli's, on the Back Bay, and in the evening the girls visited the men at their rooms on Temple street. While there a despatch was received from Miss Hart's father announcing the death of her mother. This made her despondent, and her companion was depressed in sympathy with her. While returning to their room on Tremont street, Miss Hart purchased two boxes of "rough on rats," and when they reached home they mixed the poison with water and drank it.

Miss Bigelow, soon repenting, left the house, and went to the home of the men, reaching there about one o'clock on Sunday morning. A physician was summoned and emetics were administered, but the girl soon died in a few hours. Miss Hart was found dead in bed when the men went to her house. Both bodies were removed to the morgue.—*New York Paper.*

THE POLICE COURT.

MURRAY'S MERRY MONDAY MORNING.

The large host that erstwhile assembled outside the court-house door on Monday mornings, had dwindled down to an insignificant few yesterday. The burly forms that crowded the passage way all winter, were, for the most part, drafted to the bank fishery, or were engaged in erecting picket fences in the suburbs. A quietness reigned round between intervals in the conversation, broken only by the noise made by the laboring wheels of some passing cart, laden with the furniture of some prudent husbandman, who was thus "removing" two weeks in advance of the first of May, and running away with the rent. Inside no persons were present but the regular officials, and the place wore a lonesome look. The fire in the base burner had gone out, and the glowing stove that warmed the court-room all the winter was empty, and looked as forsaken and unnoticed as a winter house in the month of July. The door in front hung open and downwards, and looked not unlike the black whiskers of a politician below his mouth, as he opens the latter at election time to drink the health of his candidate. At 10.30 the prisoners of the morning were brought forward, and consisted of five hard-looking specimens. They took their seats in silence, and with looks of calm resignation for their impending doom from the stern decree of the majestic tribune who was soon to occupy the throne. His honor soon entered, and the few who were outside the door trooped in and silent and capless leaned over the outer bar to take in the business of the morning. The usual cripple who, when he came around the court-house first, looked meek and lowly, now sat on the little bench in the corner, with an air of importance that would do credit to an undertaker attending his first funeral. "No. 1, stand forward!" was the first order, after hats had been removed, and a very old offender came forward. He gave his age as thirty-three, and his employment as that of a laborer. He came to the bar with the liteness of a roebuck, and looked square at his honor. The judge returned the look with interest, accompanied with a shadowy smile, which, when translated, meant "I fancy I've seen you before," "You are charged with being drunk on the street!" "Well, your honor," the man began, with the air of one who intended giving an explanation of his conduct, as long and, perhaps, about as sensible as the "Symposium," when, with a wave of his hand, his honor cut him short. "We know you of old, and you can go!" The young man with the roebuck step picked up his cap, drew his sleeve across his eyes, to hide his emotion, stole quietly through the crowd outside the bar and disappeared. No. 2, came forward with the air of a man who would sooner not be there; he looked weary of life, and yawned gracefully as he stepped forward. He gave his age as twenty-three, and said he had been to the ice. He had taken a drop too much on coming ashore, and was taken in charge by an officer. The officer said he had been comparatively quiet. On this account, and as he had to go out the second trip, he was let go. The remaining three prisoners were mixed up in a little fight on Saturday night, from which, if not hindered by the ever vigilant officers, bad results might have flown. As it was, one of the men had received a severe cut on the forehead. The facts of the case are: Two young men, whose names the officials of the court-house should be able to write well by this time, from so much practice, met another young man, near the Bavarian depot. The latter was smoking a new catamaran pipe, filled with the choicest Mont Bernard tobacco. One of the first two asked him for a smoke which he refused. A row ensued, and in this row the youth with the catamaran was stabbed with a knife. His cries soon brought a crowd, and in a short time the officers arrived and made them all prisoners. The wounded man looked faint in the court house and his head was bound up. The other two, who can boast of the toughest records in the city, seem daring and devil-may-careish, and looked defiance at the law in every movement. One of them especially possessed all the attributes that go to make up a successful Texas cow-boy. His honor listened patiently to the case in all its details, and probably to confer with his brother judge, he remanded the men for a week. Mr. M. H. Carty appeared for one of the accused two, and Mr. W. B. Kellegrew appeared for the man who had been stabbed. Some words passed between the judge and Mr. Carty, during the progress of the case, on some technical legal point. The court adjourned at high noon.

The steamer *Falcon* will not go out on the second trip. She will sail north to land her crew as soon as her seals are landed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, March 5.

The house met at half-past 11 o'clock a.m., and at noon proceeded to the government house and presented to His Excellency the Governor, the address adopted by them in reply to his opening speech.

Having returned to the council chamber, the hon. the president announced that his excellency had received them and replied to their address very graciously.

The house then adjourned until Wednesday, March 9th.

Subjoined are address and reply:

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE WILLIAM DES VŒUX, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

1. We, the legislative council of Newfoundland, in session convened, respectfully thank your Excellency for your gracious speech on the opening of the present session of the legislature.

2. We share in the regret expressed by your Excellency, that the present industrial condition of the colony is not a subject of congratulation.

3. We concur in the views expressed by your Excellency, respecting the unfavorable results of our fisheries during the past year, affecting, as they do, not only our operative population, but the people in general, as all are more or less dependent on these staple industries.

4. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the partial failure of the potato crop, agricultural operations have been fairly successful.

5. It is gratifying to be informed that mining operations afford evidence of still further development in the near future.

6. We hope the measures devised by your Excellency's government for meeting the widespread destitution consequent on the failure of our fisheries, and for confining the expenditure, as far as practicable, to wages on public works, may result in the attainment of the desired end; but the council cannot but look with the greatest apprehension on the effects that may be produced by accustoming people to depend on the government providing employment for those who do not provide for themselves during the fishing season.

7. We thank your Excellency for the promise to lay before us the details of this expenditure, and we trust that such outlay may result in increased attention to agricultural pursuits. Any measures submitted to us with reference to these matters will receive our best attention.

8. We are pleased with your Excellency's announcement that during the past summer a convention was concluded between her Majesty and the government of Spain, by which the tariff inequalities were removed, that have hitherto unfavorably affected our staple in the Spanish markets.

9. We trust that the international exhibition of fish and fish products, to take place in Barcelona, in the course of the present year, an invitation to participate therein having been accepted by your Excellency's government, may promote the extension of commercial relations between the United Kingdom of Spain and Newfoundland.

10. We regret to notice the failure of the Newfoundland Railway Company to complete the line to Hall's Bay within the period provided by the charter, the construction of by far the larger portion of the line remaining unfinished, and that the question of the colony's liability is at present the subject of litigation.

11. The ocean mail service, as well as the coastal steam service, are subjects of the first importance. We will give our best attention to any measure that may be suggested for their improvement.

12. Any proposals that may be made respecting the management of the local affairs of the town of St. John's, including the improvement of its sewerage will be fully considered.

13. We received, with deep regret the announcement of a telegraphic message from the secretary of state for the colonies intimating the inability of Her Majesty's government to allow the bill for the preservation of bait fishes for this year, owing to the near approach of the fishery season, and to the fact that foreign capital has already been expended in connection with the season's operations. We feel that great injury has thus been inflicted on this colony, and believing that the objection, as suggested, applies only to the present season, the legislature has already passed another bill for the preservation of our bait fishes, to which your Excellency has been graciously pleased to assent. We therefore trust that the beneficial effects hoped for from this measure may be soon fully experienced.

14. We agree with your Excellency in the opinion that the delay has been presumably occasioned, out of consideration for Imperial interests, and we anticipate that the contemplated representations on the matter will have the effect of securing that the whole burthen of the loss involved shall not be borne by this colony.

15. We concur in the expression of gratitude to the Almighty, that this country has, during the past year, been entirely free from dangerous epidemics.

16. The absence of serious crime, always a pleasing characteristic of our people, notwithstanding the hardships and privations to which they are occasionally subjected, cannot be too highly estimated.

17. With your Excellency, we earnestly hope that our united efforts may, under Divine blessing, result in advantage to the colony.

E. D. SHEA, President.

Legislative council, March 3rd, 1887.

Mr. President and hon. gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

I have heard your address with pleasure, and am glad to receive therefrom additional assurance that the subjects brought by me to your notice will have your attentive consideration.

(Signed.) G. WILLIAM DESVŒUX.

Government House, March 3rd, 1887.

The house then adjourned till Wednesday, March 9.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

SHEEP VERSUS DOG.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 14th inst., I notice an article on "The Dog versus Sheep" question, signed "Vox Populi." Whilst supporting his suggestion to you of opening your columns to a symposium on the sheep and dog question, and agreeing with him in many of his numbered assertions, yet to some I hold opposite opinions.

On those I shall first proceed to treat.

He seems to look on what is really the nuisance, "the poor man's" dog, in a too lenient light; and he condemns the dog act because it provides for the preservation of such of the canine race as are harmless or of actual benefit. The "poor man's dog" is mostly of that species known as the "Indian dog," and is of a very voracious nature. This animal although to a certain extent a benefit in performing a horse's duties, yet is only of such benefit during a month and a half, or two months at the farthest, while during the remaining portion of the year, it is allowed to roam in a half-starved condition, committing depredations far and near, on poultry and sheep, thus proving a public evil. This is *always* the case in every settlement, where those dogs are kept, even though their number is small; and such of the inhabitants who are desirous of keeping sheep, and other useful stock, are thereby prevented from so doing by a lazy short-seeing minority keeping those pests of dogs.

"Vox Populi" recommends compensation being given for such dogs as are shot for the protection of sheep; and considers it an act of injustice to shoot a dog without compensating its owner. This would be like paying an obscene youngster, whom one hears swearing, to stop his profanity; but he, immediately the reward is in his fist, recommences with greater vigor his former annoyance, in order to give you another opportunity of doing a good act. If "V. P.'s" suggestion relative to compensation were acted upon, in a short time what would we see? Why parts of the island—where it *could* and *would* be done—would be turned into very remunerative dog-breeding establishments. He recommends a bonus being paid to the police for each dog shot. Just imagine paying a man for doing a duty, for which he is already well paid! We have enough of foolish extravagance in the public service without this too being added. The police is a sufficiently well paid body; but let them be placed "under a heavy penalty for neglect of duty" if they are careless in destroying the dog evil, and you'll find it a good-enough incentive.

"V. P." states that "coolies are unnecessary for sheep raising purposes." At present certainly when sheep raising has not, I might say, been commenced, the coolie is unnecessary; but if it assumes any proportions as an industry in this colony, the coolie will be found indispensably necessary in the management and care of flocks.

I certainly agree with "Vox Populi" that Newfoundland is admirably adapted to sheep raising, and I think with good fostering legislation ere long it can be brought to an important industry in the Island. But before such can be the case, the common straight-haired dog, the enemy of sheep, will have to be exterminated; and the sooner this is done the better. No half measures will do. An act of parliament making it compulsory to at once commence the work of extermination is the quickest and surest means now at our disposal. Thanking you, sir, for space, yours very truly,

JUNIOUS.

Harbor Grace District, April 16th, 1887.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

ST. THOMAS'S C.E.T. SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that, as all tickets are sold, no money will be taken at the door, at the tea-meeting this evening. A limited number will be admitted, for entertainment, at half-past eight o'clock, on paying thirty cents. A good programme has been prepared for the occasion, and a pleasant night is anticipated.

The ball in St. Patrick's Hall last night was very successful. The interior was splendidly decorated and his Excellency who was present from 8 till 10.30 paid a high tribute to the taste of the decorators. There were about eighty couples present, and some of the richest costumes ever seen in St. John's were displayed. Refreshments were obtainable all through the night. The carter for the refreshments was Mr. Joseph Wilson. The floor manager, namely, Messrs. John Henderson, John Connors, James E. Kent, Henry Meagher, John Harris, T. F. Lamb, J. P. Kent and E. P. Morris, kept the squares in perfect order, and the dancing was kept up till 4.15 this morning. The programme was well arranged, and the music by Professor Bennett's band, was never better. All left for home at the hour mentioned, well pleased with the night's enjoyment.

DEATHS.

GILL.—At Bellville, West Virginia, March 20, after a long and painful illness, George Wood sixth son of the late Nicholas Gill, Esq.